



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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6 OCTOBER 1965

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1. Indonesia

Sukarno today showed himself briefly to reporters at Bogor, the summer capital 40 miles south of Djakarta. He refused to answer questions, however, and let his leftist deputy premier, Subandrio, describe this morning's cabinet meeting.

Subandrio's statement consisted of a series of quotes from Sukarno, in which the latter continued to call for unity in a "calm and orderly atmosphere" and to deplore "revenge."

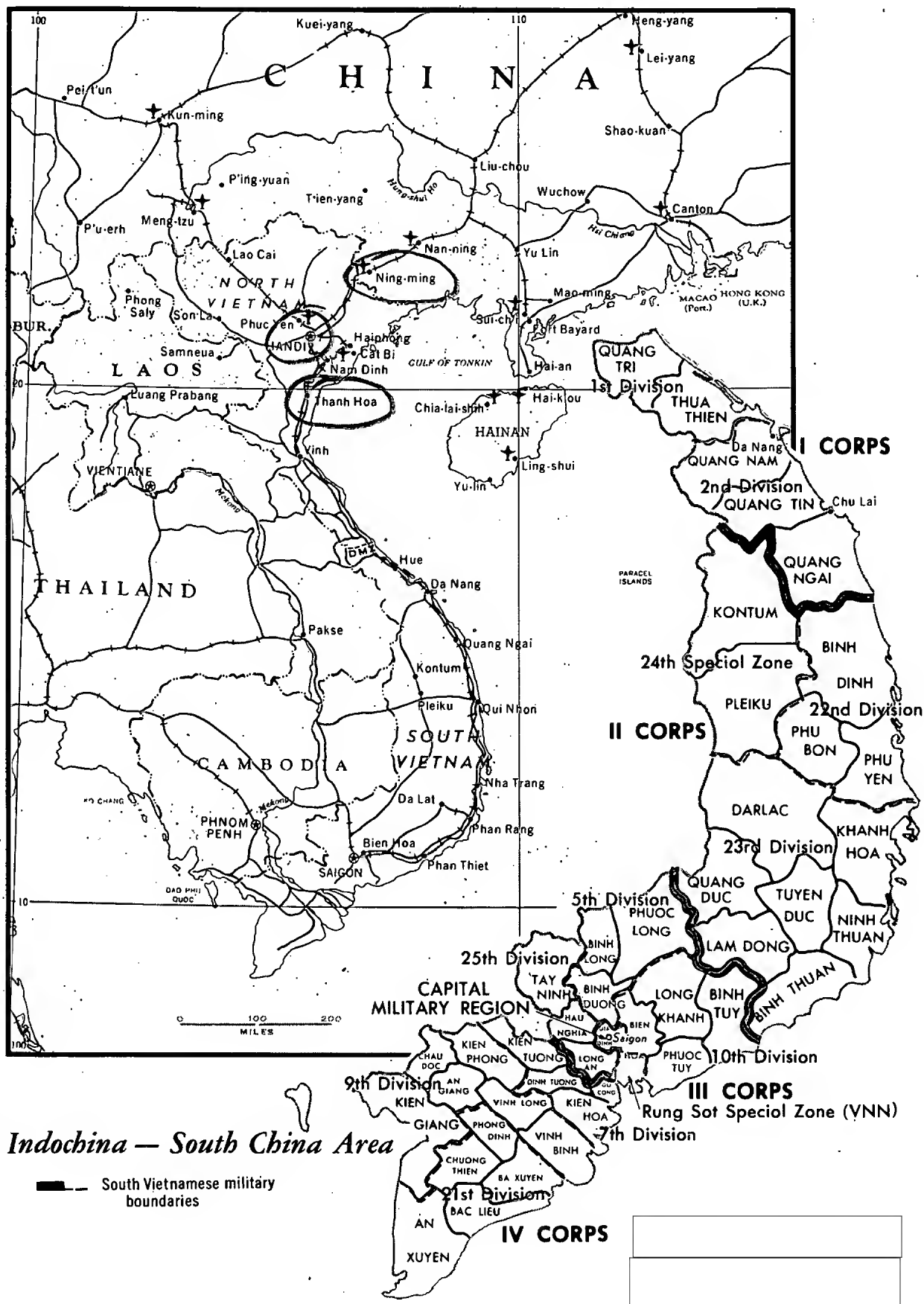
From all indications, however, the army's leadership still very much wants to have it out with the Communists and is becoming more wary of Sukarno himself.

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Defense Minister General Nasution, the most prominent member of the army's "brain trust" to escape assassination, appeared in public yesterday and may now be playing a more active part in army political strategy. Nasution did not attend today's cabinet meeting.

In Djakarta, handbills appeared this morning calling on the people to crush the Communists, and the area army commander has allowed a number of non-Communist newspapers to resume publication. The minister of information has banned all publications which even "gave the impression" of supporting the 30 September movement.

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2. Vietnam

Satellite photography taken on 20 October discloses two previously undetected surface-to-air missile sites between Hanoi and Thanh Hoa. No equipment was seen at either site. This brings the total number to 25.

Peking's treatment of the alleged shootdown yesterday of a US aircraft over China has been about the same as in previous cases, although the tone may perhaps be a trifle shriller.

A clear picture of what happened yesterday in the air near the China border has yet to emerge.

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Chinese fighters were aloft in reaction to these US flights, but there is no firm evidence that they engaged the US aircraft.

One of the US aircraft did not return

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The North Vietnamese have commented again on negotiations, but there is little sign of any softening in their stand. Most pointed is the remark by Premier Pham Van Dong that North Vietnam "has no intention of negotiating. . .if the US wants negotiations it must recognize the South Vietnam Liberation Front and issue a statement recognizing the four conditions."

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3. India-Pakistan

There has been no significant break in the situation. [REDACTED]

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However, the Pakistanis have again warned the UN that India is about to mount a major new attack.

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[REDACTED] the Pakistani military are now more willing than previously to accept the cease-fire as an unavoidable necessity. Awareness of Pakistan's deficiencies in spare parts, especially for armor and aircraft, is probably responsible for their attitude.

A general discussion of the aftermath of the fighting in India and Pakistan is at Annex.

4. Dominican Republic

Ambassador Bunker had two more meetings with Garcia Godoy yesterday, but the provisional president gave no signs of moving more decisively.

Regarding reintegration of the rebel military, Garcia Godoy now says that they are needed in the rebel zone to preserve order there, since there is a shortage of policemen. He hopes to move police units into the zone in a "few days."

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5. Cuba

Raul Castro, Fidel's brother and chief of the Cuban armed forces, is leading a top-level military delegation to the Soviet Union, according to Havana radio. [REDACTED]

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6. Brazil

Military officers are deeply disturbed by the outcome of the state gubernatorial elections, which they interpret as a rebuff for the 1964 revolution.

President Castello Branco has been holding meetings to discuss the situation, but [redacted] no decisions have yet been reached.

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Our embassy in Rio de Janeiro doubts that Castello Branco will allow the jumpier military elements to intervene now and thinks that the chances of an accommodation between Castello Branco's regime and the moderates among its opponents are fairly good.

There is nevertheless considerable nervousness in Rio, reflected in press reports of an army "alert" last night and of rightist maneuvering today.

ANNEX

Aftermath of the India-Pakistan War

India, by most tests, emerged from the August-September conflict in the better military posture. Indeed, the fighting seems to have sharpened the edge already enjoyed by the Indian armed forces. India is, therefore, more able to continue the fighting if the fragile cease-fire breaks down completely.

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India seized more ground in the last round than Pakistan did. Confirmed figures are lacking, but India's losses in manpower and materiel seem to have been relatively lighter and, in any case, more easily sustained. Indian casualties (killed, wounded, captured) are estimated at some 4,000-6,000 out of a total strength of 942,000. Pakistan's were relatively severe--3,000-5,000 out of a strength of 189,000.

The armored forces of both sides, heavily engaged for several weeks on the Lahore-Sialkot front, took the biggest losses. Pakistan is believed to have lost at least 250 out of a tank force of 900.

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Indian tank losses ran to some 300 out of a 1,500 total.

Aircraft kills cannot be assessed with any confidence. If anything, the Pakistani Air Force seems to have enjoyed a slight edge.

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Politically, the clash was a standoff. Pakistan succeeded, after years of frustration, in focusing international attention on Kashmir. However, it is doubtful in the extreme that Pakistan can secure in international forums the desired Indian concessions on Kashmir it could not win on the battlefield.

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Psychologically, both sides went overboard in exaggerating the extent of military victories. By now, however, it is becoming evident to the Pakistani public that despite these claims no progress has been made toward wresting Kashmir from India. There are rumblings of discontent. On the other hand, the Indian armed performance against a smaller adversary was at best uninspired, but it did to some extent wipe out the national disgrace suffered at the hands of the Chinese in 1962.

Economic repercussions of the fighting promise to be severe in both nations. Grain rations have been cut in some areas of India, and further belt tightening may be necessary. Textile production has fallen as demand slackens. Rail and road services have been disrupted by military demands. In Pakistan, too, factories are cutting back production schedules because raw materials are scarce and orders have fallen off. Contributing to this are transport dislocations and the insecurity felt by most businessmen. Credit is tight, too. Some unemployment has resulted.

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